

No 45

C.

10 South 4th St.

12. 1828

An

Oratorical Essay

good & satisfactory

On

The Topography, Climate, and Diseases,
of Burke County, Georgia.

For

Dated March 7th 1828

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In

The University of Pennsylvania.

By

James B. Walker.

Of

Georgia.

Philadelphia.

January 10th

1828.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

He de
continued
from the
history, and
to all the
and age
and place
a subject
for the
his attention
my friend
the matter
that from
word, to
particular
place at
and under

That the soil, Climate, and variously combined circumstances which are met with in particular sections of our Country, have a greater, or less influence upon the Character, as well as the Treatment of its Diseases, is a fact too well known to require proof in the present enlightened age of Medical Science.

The investigation of the causes, and phenomena, of Endemic Diseases, is, and has been a subject of much interest to the ^{medical} enquirer, and for the successful accomplishment of such an object, his attention will be directed to all the varieties that may present themselves in the face of the Country, the nature of the soil, the spontaneous, and agricultural productions, the number, and extent of the rivers, & springs by which it is watered, and fertilized, the Thermometrical state of the atmosphere at different seasons, and its varied conditions as indicated by hygrometrical observations &c.

With these data, he

all be
a distinct
nature of
the tree
after at
the present
brief, she
in my p
"prograph"
County,
with the
ington C
being bo
separated
by the
Kilmore
38 p. min

will be better enabled to predict what diseases such a district may be subjected to, and will be in some measure prepared to meet the several indications for their treatment.

With these few preliminary remarks, I shall enter at once upon the subject of my Essay, in the prosecution of which, my observations though brief, shall be as exact, as the strictest enquiries in my power will admit, in relation to the Topography, Climate, and Diseases of Burke County, Georgia.

Burke County is situated about 33° North latitude, and 81° 30' longitude W. from Washington City. The County has a pentagonal form being bounded N. E. by Savannah river, which separates it from So. Carolina, S. E. by Scriven Co. S. by Emanuel Co. W. by Jefferson, & north by Richmond County. Its length, North to South, is 38 1/2 miles — its breadth E. & W. 32 miles, its area

relative 1890
 free black
 and was to
 in 1820
 The pro-
 estate of
 neighbors,
 not along
 but in a
 population,
 many were
 accused of
 almost all
 Counties,
 others of
 Oaks,
 which are
 their an-

entire 1141 sq miles. In 1820, there were 6773 white, 84
four blacks, 5820 slaves. Total 12577. In 1824 the cen-
sus was taken, and there were 77 more whites than
in 1820 — making in all at that time, 12654.
The people reside on lands appropriated to the
culture of cotton, corn &c they seldom have very near
neighbours, and the sparseness of the population is
not altogether owing to the barrenness of the soil,
but in a good degree to the character of that
population; the lands being mostly parcelled out
among wealthy planters, who cultivate them by
means of slaves, composing the labouring class
almost entirely.

The surface like that of the neighbouring
Counties, is various, in some parts rolling, in
others flat, and whenever there are large
creeks, their banks constitute extensive swamps
which are the fruitful sources of Bilious, &
other autumnal Fevers. The soil is generally,

job, it
 the extent
 or further
 regard to
 that by a
 arranged.
 One barr
 than the
 changed
 much life
 or consid
 of a blow
 ing to the
 a lighter
 is another
 almost bla
 with of
 heat spee

good; it varies however, in a great measure from the extent of cultivation, and as lying near to, or further removed from Creeks, and rivers. In regard to the first, the soil is generally so light that by a few years of cultivation its fertility is destroyed. This kind of land is called the Pine barren, which is considered less productive, than the other species of soil: It most commonly changes at the depth of a few feet, (& sometimes much less) from sand to clay. The clay lands are considered in general fertile, they consist of a black-mould, and red earth, and according to the proportion, varies from a dark, to a lighter colour — this is very productive.

Besides this, there is another that is met with, a very rich, and almost black soil, which affords a plentiful growth of various kinds of wood, as the different species of the Quercus, Cornus &c. the last

4 in some
 long leafed
 curved up
 beauty in
 more or less
 on the same
 west border
 well, but
 into two or
 from root
 is also a
 in very
 spread to
 and some
 great mass
 which aff

are evidence of good land. The forest growth is in some instances oak, & hickory, in others the long leafed pine (*Pinus palustris*), with the Black jack (*Quercus nigra*) intermixed.

Several small creeks intersect the County in various directions; they are bordered more or less, by low lands; The principal streams are the Savannah river, which washes the north east border for 2.4 miles; Briar Creek, a considerable, but sluggish water that divides ^{the} County into two not very unequal portions, to which runs from north west, to south east. Buckhead Creek, is also a considerable stream. These water courses are very subject to inundations or freshets which spread to a great distance beyond their natural margins.

Besides these water courses there are a great number of natural Ponds, the borders of which afford good pasturage for cattle, and

the water
 very dry
 toward
 vegetable
 there by
 full
 Burke
 few spec
 the roll
 quable
 especially
 that is
 of the

add beauty to the landscape. These ponds often
become dry in the summer seasons. Besides these,
there are a number of artificial ponds, which,
in proportion to the quantity of rains that fall
are more, or less, filled with water; sometimes
the water is allowed to run off from them, or in
very dry seasons evaporated, exposing a surface
covered with dead trees, bark, leaves, and other
vegetable matter. It is remarked by those who
live near to them, that they are more healthy
when by frequent rains they are kept covered
by full. The water for culinary purposes in
Burke County is generally bad (with some
few exceptions) mostly of the description termed
the rotten lime stone, which has a flat disa-
gustable taste; and is oppressive to the stomach,
especially of strangers, & subjects them to Dia-
rrhea &c. It may also be said to be in the region
of the long map (*Gillandisia recurvata*) which

7
as far as my observations have extended, is found
in nearly the same parallel of Latitude in sev-
eral states; and appears to be bounded in this
state, by the termination of the rotten lime-
stone regions. This vegetation is regarded by pop-
ular opinion as an infallible mark of a sickly
country; and is vulgarly called the flag of
death. But it cannot be considered in this
light, except as it occurs in a region where
the atmosphere is highly charged with wa-
pour, and I have occasionally met with it
in abundance in a broken country which from
the nature of its surface must be healthy.

As respects the Botanical history of Burke, per-
haps there is no country that affords a greater
field for the Botanist; than the one of which
I now speak. The diversified nature of the soil,
and its various grades of richness, intersected as
it is by rivulets and further moistened by

111. 11

111. 11

111. 11

111. 11

Demetrius

at place

same

the head

similarity

indicated

the diff

by phos

same

Station

curved

"proden

lygola

impulsi

and H

Godwin

lendera

and then

numerous ponds, affords an abundance of medicinal plants, which are made use of by the inhabitants with great benefit.

For part of the information on this head, I am greatly indebted, very intelligent and scientific preceptor Dr S. Horley, who has politely indicated several plants mentioned as follows, of the different classes as of, Emetics, Cathartics &c
Euphorbia speciosa, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, *Nicotiana glauca*, *Rhus glabra*, *Podophyllum peltatum*, *Juglans cathartica*, *Asclepias tuberosa*, *Laurus sassafras*, *Xanthoxylum Fraxinum*, *Rhus typhina*, *Aspidodendron*, *Opium peltatum*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Polypodium virginicum*, *Chimaphila umbellata*, *Humulus lupulus*, *Panicum capillare*, *Althaea officinalis*, *Mentha pulegioides*, *Yucca filamentosa*, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Arum triphyllum*, *Sparganium angustifolium*, *Najas*, *Agrostis*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, *Capsicum*, *Synopsis nigra* et alia, *Rapum*

being a
of the
expensive
Baltic,
rest, a
quellent
of the
her home
rest) and
of this a
Mr. Ellis
y (D.)

maniferum, *Lactuca virosa*, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Durum
baris*, *Punica granatum*, *Pinus verticillatus*, *Rubus
coccineus*, et villosus, I might go on to enumerate
some others which the above gentleman has cultivated
as or known to exist within the limits
of the country.

Besides the above I add the fol-
lowing list of the medicinal plants which are
of the class of Tonics and which are in most
extensive use; *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Gentiana
californica*, Commonly called the sampson snake
root; a popular medicine, and certainly, an
excellent bitter tonic; *Eupatorium* *Perfoliatum* (Mon-
et or Thoroughwort), *Eupatorium* *altissimum* (wild
horehound), *Eryngium* *aquilatum* (Walter's snake
root) also a popular medicine: a short account
of this article, is to be found in the 1st vol of
Mr. Elliott's Flora of South Carolina, & Georgia,
by Dr. James McBridge. whose acquirements in

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

to de-
re inf-
is the
society
by a kin
Marine
is seen
as at a
aggregat
of a long
whole eye
in Corv
resemblan
summed
differs fr
from that
ovate —

the department of indigenous *Medicines* *Medica*
are inferior to those of no other person, and
is the only one that I have ever seen.

There is but little
variety in the mineral productions of the coun-
ty, a kind of impure limestone containing
Marine Shells, is one of the most common. This
is seen in various places on the Savannah River,
as at shell Bluff, where there is an immense
aggregate of oyster shells, constituting part
of a long line of similar marine remains,
which extends with intervals across the states
of Carolina, Georgia & Alabama.

The climate bears great
resemblance to that of tropical countries, the
summers being hot and long in which it
differs from the Northern latitudes. It differs
from that of the West Indies, however, by the
smaller — extremes of heat & cold, for in

1777

1778

1779

to show

1778, 1779,

June 1778

latitude.

longitude

longitude

up of the

up of the

let of the

are far

let it is

old, & we

my defec

let come

changes,

remarkable

is not

1778, 1779

the Islands, the Thermometer rarely rises above 91° , nor falls below 80° , in the course of the year, hence its variableness resembles that of the northern latitudes. In Georgia, Dr. Mosely remarks, "the Thermometer frequently stands at 120° , & 130° , and sometimes much higher, according to the clearness of the sky, and as the situation is more or less reflecting." It is not so much the immediate heat of the sun, which so often affects those more particularly, who are unaccustomed to the climate, but it is the sudden transitions from heat, to cold, & vice versa, which we are to fear; we may defend ourselves from the heat of the sun, but cannot be guarded against the sudden changes of Temperature.

These changes are generally remarkably sudden, and sometimes very great. It is not uncommon for the mercury to fall 10° or 15° , in the space of an hour, or two, frost-

[The page contains several lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting.]

at four
 has been
 only 10
 the
 have 10
 but to over
 for a 100
 which to
 out
 The
 January,
 about 35
 mercury
 by L. H.
 during the
 September

21
seldom appears before the last of October, and does not often extend more than 2, or 3, inches into the ground. The weather is so variable, that a fire has been pleasant in the month of June, perhaps July, when the air has been loaded with moist fogs. Again, fires have been found uncomfortable in the middle of winter, and it is found pleasant to have the windows raised; these transitions from heat to cold are so common that it is not unusual for a very cold day, to be succeeded by one in which the heat of the sun will be very ample and.

The mercury of late exceeds 70° in the month of January, the hottest hour of the twenty-four, is, about 55° F. but this is only an average, for the mercury frequently declines stationary from 11° to 16° F. The medium temperature of the atmosphere during the sickly months of July, August, and September, may be stated at 78° of Fahrenheit,

[The page contains approximately 20 lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting.]

and the
 were then
 have an
 to and
 out many
 night. I
 at as to
 my, 's
 information
 ability, as
 have very
 from to be
 and power
 and of the
 becoming
 relation, be
 agreement, a
 low. There

at the greatest heat 39° to 100°. The nights, (however
warm the day may have been) are much cooler
than in more northern latitudes, and during
the months of August, & September, altho the
heat may be oppressive in the first part of the
night, yet, before morning, it is frequently so
cool as to be uncomfortable. This causes no doubt
very frequently, agues, & fevers, by checking the
inspiration, and is aided by the lassitude, and
debility, induced by the heat of the day, previous,
these very great and sudden changes of temperature
prove to be the occasional causes not only of agues
and fevers, but of fever of every form.

Indeed the
features of the climate rarely put on a seriously
alarming aspect until the approach of
winter, when the vicissitudes become more
violent and greater, the endemics begin to
show themselves in July, and increase in

[illegible]

August, 1881
walks on
your and
paler
sublimity
sandy for
dark brown
tinge by
to affect
inverted
and to
to high
have a
inverted
by us
about
of the

August, and September; The two last mentioned months are considered the most sickly of the whole year, and the cases are marked by symptoms of greater violence, & malignancy.

The mean longevity of the inhabitants is from 40, to 45 years: you will scarcely find, or hear of a very aged person, which probably depends upon the manner of living, by endeavouring to counteract the debilitating effect of the Climate, they exceed the limits prescribed by temperance & simplicity, continuing to indulge in those stimulating drinks & high seasoned articles of diet, which produce a long train of diseases, and finally terminate in premature decay and death.

Hours of various
 Types as continued, simple Bilious Remittent, the
 different forms of ~~intermittent~~, and other acute
 affections, compose the greater part of our diseases.

and these may be considered as more particularly
our enemies. I have already spoken of the numerous
ponds, both natural, and artificial, found through-
out the country, filled with animal, and vegetable
matter, in a state of decomposition, also of Creeks,
whose margins, affording a large extent of marshy
land, are, in very dry seasons exposed to the
direct rays of the sun, which acting upon
this animal, & vegetable matter, induced at that
time, a more rapid decomposition, and engendered
a poison, which communicated through
the medium of the atmosphere, is received into
the body, and lurks there, until exciting causes
are applied to bring it into action.

Much rain succeeded
by heat, and dryness. promoted putrefaction, &
is another source of putrid exhalations: Cotton
seeds, which are used for manuring the fields
during the time of heavy rains often produce

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

...stent
...
...the
...is
...to
...more
...and
...require
...of
...frequency
...
...such
...the
...circumstances
...was
...to
...of
...the

stomach which is intolerable, and highly
stimulant to health.

Without describing the various symptoms that characterize the several forms of our fever, I shall offer but a few remarks upon the treatment which is generally pursued. The most common diseases of the summer, and autumnal months, before spoken of, require in their commencement a prompt use of Emetics, and Cathartics, and not infrequently the Lancet.

The Malignant bilious fever, which sometimes occurs in Burke, requires the treatment to be modified according to circumstances. For instance, there may be many cases, which will not admit the use of Emetics, on account of the excessive irritability of stomach, and my opinion is, they require a freer use of Calomel;

[The page contains several paragraphs of handwritten cursive script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme fading and blurring.]

Indeed,
with
hardly
many;
you
a model
there
such,
its speed,
what for
its speed
is are
spiritual
living,
they have
similar
with a
stomach,

11

Indeed, the doses of Calomel that may be taken
with benefit are enormous, and there is
hardly a possibility of touching the gums in
many, by any quantities of this article,
given internally - yet, in a few instances,
a moderate dose will induce salivation.
There does not appear to be any law by
which, with any certainty, we can regulate
its specific effects, ~~we~~ nor do we know
what particular state of the system favours
its operation in this manner.

Diarrhoeas & Cholera mor-
bi are likewise frequent diseases - The latter
excited by the same causes as Bilious fever.
During the last summer, & summer previous
they have a prevalent affection somewhat
similar to Cholera, frequently commencing
with a sense of chilliness, fever, oppressed
stomach, vomiting, & a Diarrhea, continuing

the first of these is, that the
the second is, that the
the third is, that the
the fourth is, that the
the fifth is, that the
the sixth is, that the
the seventh is, that the
the eighth is, that the
the ninth is, that the
the tenth is, that the
the eleventh is, that the
the twelfth is, that the
the thirteenth is, that the
the fourteenth is, that the
the fifteenth is, that the
the sixteenth is, that the
the seventeenth is, that the
the eighteenth is, that the
the nineteenth is, that the
the twentieth is, that the
the twenty-first is, that the
the twenty-second is, that the
the twenty-third is, that the
the twenty-fourth is, that the
the twenty-fifth is, that the
the twenty-sixth is, that the
the twenty-seventh is, that the
the twenty-eighth is, that the
the twenty-ninth is, that the
the thirtieth is, that the
the thirty-first is, that the
the thirty-second is, that the
the thirty-third is, that the
the thirty-fourth is, that the
the thirty-fifth is, that the
the thirty-sixth is, that the
the thirty-seventh is, that the
the thirty-eighth is, that the
the thirty-ninth is, that the
the fortieth is, that the
the forty-first is, that the
the forty-second is, that the
the forty-third is, that the
the forty-fourth is, that the
the forty-fifth is, that the
the forty-sixth is, that the
the forty-seventh is, that the
the forty-eighth is, that the
the forty-ninth is, that the
the fiftieth is, that the
the fifty-first is, that the
the fifty-second is, that the
the fifty-third is, that the
the fifty-fourth is, that the
the fifty-fifth is, that the
the fifty-sixth is, that the
the fifty-seventh is, that the
the fifty-eighth is, that the
the fifty-ninth is, that the
the sixtieth is, that the
the sixty-first is, that the
the sixty-second is, that the
the sixty-third is, that the
the sixty-fourth is, that the
the sixty-fifth is, that the
the sixty-sixth is, that the
the sixty-seventh is, that the
the sixty-eighth is, that the
the sixty-ninth is, that the
the seventieth is, that the
the seventy-first is, that the
the seventy-second is, that the
the seventy-third is, that the
the seventy-fourth is, that the
the seventy-fifth is, that the
the seventy-sixth is, that the
the seventy-seventh is, that the
the seventy-eighth is, that the
the seventy-ninth is, that the
the eightieth is, that the
the eighty-first is, that the
the eighty-second is, that the
the eighty-third is, that the
the eighty-fourth is, that the
the eighty-fifth is, that the
the eighty-sixth is, that the
the eighty-seventh is, that the
the eighty-eighth is, that the
the eighty-ninth is, that the
the ninetieth is, that the
the ninety-first is, that the
the ninety-second is, that the
the ninety-third is, that the
the ninety-fourth is, that the
the ninety-fifth is, that the
the ninety-sixth is, that the
the ninety-seventh is, that the
the ninety-eighth is, that the
the ninety-ninth is, that the
the hundredth is, that the

to a
then
and, be
in the
I think
has been
and judic
may po
contest
in genera
to Galen
in order
and other
Hindus
and bot
as to the
the increa
by long

for a number of days, which in some instances,
when neglected, has proved fatal. It has in most
cases, been removed by Emetics & Cathartics, exhibited
in the commencement; and the subsequent exhibition
of Opium & opiate, according to circumstances
has been found useful.

Acute diseases require a timely,
and judicious use of powerful remedies, that we
may prevent their fatal termination; one of our
greatest resources in the treatment of such diseases
in general, is bloodletting. The high authority
of Galen, and others among the ancients, and
of moderns, Sydenham, Mead, Cullen, Rush,
and others who have particularly practiced
bleeding, in the diseases of tropical climates,
and hot seasons of the year, leaves no doubt
as to the propriety of that mode of practice.
The increased impetus given to the circulation
by long continued heat of the sun, points out

the first
are also
redness: a
complaint
is of a
blood, from
the liver
the blood
is often
not may
indirect
the fever
and the
Emesis
movement
the disease
by nausea

19
as the necessity of bloodletting.

It is also indicated by the fact that strangers from Northern Countries, are always the greatest sufferers in our sickly seasons. At the commencement of summer they complain of headache, giddiness, heaviness, loss of appetite, and very often fullness of bloodvessels. These symptoms demand depletion by the lancet. If this is neglected, congestion in the bloodvessels of the liver, lungs, and brain, are often the fatal consequences; or these affections may result in a long protracted state of indirect debility. By these early & active means, these fevers may often be shifted in embryos, and the above fatal sequelae prevented.

Emetics are generally prescribed at the commencement of the greater part of our fevers; the deranged state of the stomach showing itself by nausea, foul tongue, fetid breath, the looks

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, very obediently,
 J. M. Smith

of slate
dry, but
the nappes
implicated
is a form
of the slate
to the low
the base
white rock
ing the
of increased
more for
gibbous
lined, and
in most
relation of
water is
of

of state of the several secretions, manifested by a dry, hot skin, thirst, constipation &c. all show the necessity of Emetics, which, though of a beneficial are nevertheless sometimes indispensable as a first step, in consequence of the great irritability of the stomach, before medicine, and determination to the head, requiring the previous use of nuxvomica, & Cathartics. These unload the intestines of their solid contents; and operate favourably also by lessening the quantum of blood in the system by means of increased secretions.

In diseases of hot climates the liver is more particularly affected, and by the timely exhibition of Cathartics the several emunctories are opened, and those fatal effusions, and congestions are most usually prevented. In fevers the peristaltic motion of the Intestines is diminished, the feculent matter is retained and becomes a source of irritation, &c. evacuation, therefore, by the use of proper

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole. It is a
 complex of many different parts, each of which
 has its own life and development. The
 second is the fact that the world is not a
 static whole. It is a whole which is constantly
 changing and developing. The third is the
 fact that the world is not a whole which is
 independent of its parts. It is a whole which
 is made up of many different parts, each of
 which has its own life and development. The
 fourth is the fact that the world is not a
 whole which is independent of its parts. It is a
 whole which is made up of many different
 parts, each of which has its own life and
 development. The fifth is the fact that the
 world is not a whole which is independent of
 its parts. It is a whole which is made up of
 many different parts, each of which has its
 own life and development. The sixth is the
 fact that the world is not a whole which is
 independent of its parts. It is a whole which
 is made up of many different parts, each of
 which has its own life and development. The
 seventh is the fact that the world is not a
 whole which is independent of its parts. It is
 a whole which is made up of many different
 parts, each of which has its own life and
 development. The eighth is the fact that the
 world is not a whole which is independent of
 its parts. It is a whole which is made up of
 many different parts, each of which has its
 own life and development. The ninth is the
 fact that the world is not a whole which is
 independent of its parts. It is a whole which
 is made up of many different parts, each of
 which has its own life and development. The
 tenth is the fact that the world is not a whole
 which is independent of its parts. It is a whole
 which is made up of many different parts, each
 of which has its own life and development.

beginning

with the

line is a

the pro

of spec

separ

in four

small

stimula

the system

appear of

line of the

probably

is just

pieces of

the cloth

the whole

burning, is clearly indicated.

Blisters are seldom found necessary in the early stage of febrile diseases, except where their force is exerted upon the part essential to life, here, after proper local depletion, they may be found of essential service in transferring irritation to a safer situation and equalizing the excitement. In forms of the Typhoid type, where great debility prevails blisters are of great utility, by exerting a stimulant influence over the sinking powers of the system, and giving energy to the impaired vigour of the circulation.

Refrigerants by diminishing the force of the circulation, and by the reduction of morbidly increased temperature, are found beneficial. In great determination to the head accompanied by pains applications of cold water, by means of cloth, have been used with great benefit; cold water as a drink, farther favours the reduction.

[illegible]

2. *ambrosia*
 3. *ambrosia*
 4. *ambrosia*
 5. *ambrosia*
 6. *ambrosia*
 7. *ambrosia*
 8. *ambrosia*
 9. *ambrosia*
 10. *ambrosia*
 11. *ambrosia*
 12. *ambrosia*
 13. *ambrosia*
 14. *ambrosia*
 15. *ambrosia*
 16. *ambrosia*
 17. *ambrosia*
 18. *ambrosia*
 19. *ambrosia*
 20. *ambrosia*
 21. *ambrosia*
 22. *ambrosia*
 23. *ambrosia*
 24. *ambrosia*
 25. *ambrosia*
 26. *ambrosia*
 27. *ambrosia*
 28. *ambrosia*
 29. *ambrosia*
 30. *ambrosia*
 31. *ambrosia*
 32. *ambrosia*
 33. *ambrosia*
 34. *ambrosia*
 35. *ambrosia*
 36. *ambrosia*
 37. *ambrosia*
 38. *ambrosia*
 39. *ambrosia*
 40. *ambrosia*
 41. *ambrosia*
 42. *ambrosia*
 43. *ambrosia*
 44. *ambrosia*
 45. *ambrosia*
 46. *ambrosia*
 47. *ambrosia*
 48. *ambrosia*
 49. *ambrosia*
 50. *ambrosia*
 51. *ambrosia*
 52. *ambrosia*
 53. *ambrosia*
 54. *ambrosia*
 55. *ambrosia*
 56. *ambrosia*
 57. *ambrosia*
 58. *ambrosia*
 59. *ambrosia*
 60. *ambrosia*
 61. *ambrosia*
 62. *ambrosia*
 63. *ambrosia*
 64. *ambrosia*
 65. *ambrosia*
 66. *ambrosia*
 67. *ambrosia*
 68. *ambrosia*
 69. *ambrosia*
 70. *ambrosia*
 71. *ambrosia*
 72. *ambrosia*
 73. *ambrosia*
 74. *ambrosia*
 75. *ambrosia*
 76. *ambrosia*
 77. *ambrosia*
 78. *ambrosia*
 79. *ambrosia*
 80. *ambrosia*
 81. *ambrosia*
 82. *ambrosia*
 83. *ambrosia*
 84. *ambrosia*
 85. *ambrosia*
 86. *ambrosia*
 87. *ambrosia*
 88. *ambrosia*
 89. *ambrosia*
 90. *ambrosia*
 91. *ambrosia*
 92. *ambrosia*
 93. *ambrosia*
 94. *ambrosia*
 95. *ambrosia*
 96. *ambrosia*
 97. *ambrosia*
 98. *ambrosia*
 99. *ambrosia*
 100. *ambrosia*

of inspiration, quiets the uneasy cravings which most persons, particularly children have for this refreshing draught, and in this way, may often remove much of that morbid excitement, and render our patient comparatively comfortable.

When we have removed the active symptoms of febrile excitement, we can the sooner enter upon the true course of treatment, in this climate than in more northern latitudes.

Such is a general outline of the treatment commonly pursued in fevers of the Intermittent, Remittent, & Bilious type; where it has taken place, we must counteract the strong tendency to debility, by proper stimulants, and tonics, correct the putrescent state of the fluids, by proper antiseptics, keep the several secretions open, and particularly those of the surface.

I need not speak of the

The first of the
 second of the
 third of the
 fourth of the
 fifth of the
 sixth of the
 seventh of the
 eighth of the
 ninth of the
 tenth of the
 eleventh of the
 twelfth of the
 thirteenth of the
 fourteenth of the
 fifteenth of the
 sixteenth of the
 seventeenth of the
 eighteenth of the
 nineteenth of the
 twentieth of the
 twenty-first of the
 twenty-second of the
 twenty-third of the
 twenty-fourth of the
 twenty-fifth of the
 twenty-sixth of the
 twenty-seventh of the
 twenty-eighth of the
 twenty-ninth of the
 thirtieth of the
 thirty-first of the
 thirty-second of the
 thirty-third of the
 thirty-fourth of the
 thirty-fifth of the
 thirty-sixth of the
 thirty-seventh of the
 thirty-eighth of the
 thirty-ninth of the
 fortieth of the
 forty-first of the
 forty-second of the
 forty-third of the
 forty-fourth of the
 forty-fifth of the
 forty-sixth of the
 forty-seventh of the
 forty-eighth of the
 forty-ninth of the
 fiftieth of the
 fifty-first of the
 fifty-second of the
 fifty-third of the
 fifty-fourth of the
 fifty-fifth of the
 fifty-sixth of the
 fifty-seventh of the
 fifty-eighth of the
 fifty-ninth of the
 sixtieth of the
 sixty-first of the
 sixty-second of the
 sixty-third of the
 sixty-fourth of the
 sixty-fifth of the
 sixty-sixth of the
 sixty-seventh of the
 sixty-eighth of the
 sixty-ninth of the
 seventieth of the
 seventy-first of the
 seventy-second of the
 seventy-third of the
 seventy-fourth of the
 seventy-fifth of the
 seventy-sixth of the
 seventy-seventh of the
 seventy-eighth of the
 seventy-ninth of the
 eightieth of the
 eighty-first of the
 eighty-second of the
 eighty-third of the
 eighty-fourth of the
 eighty-fifth of the
 eighty-sixth of the
 eighty-seventh of the
 eighty-eighth of the
 eighty-ninth of the
 ninetieth of the
 ninety-first of the
 ninety-second of the
 ninety-third of the
 ninety-fourth of the
 ninety-fifth of the
 ninety-sixth of the
 ninety-seventh of the
 ninety-eighth of the
 ninety-ninth of the
 hundredth of the

as of 6
 particular
 amount of
 The salp
 employed
 for the s
 with a re
 in powder
 of common

on of Bark and its various preparations, very
 particularly—those necessarily enter into the man-
 agement of the Sulcuticent types of the disease.
 The sulphate of quinine, has been very freely
 employed in Burke County, and on account
 of the smallness of its bulk, as compared
 with a relative amount of the active principles
 in powdered Bark or its decoctions, will prob-
 ably command a decided preference in practice.

one of the most interesting papers
published - the weekly note on the
movement of the American people of the
the subject of justice, but how very
impossible in such a short time to
in the month of the book is complete
with a valuable account of the recent progress
in business back in the territories with
the movement a certain progress in business

Pope's Memoirs 108

For
in the